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And

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OUR COVER

MLA President Mary Love talks with Dr. Bruce Weirick as Mr. Dan Kelly and Mr. Pat Holcomb look on.

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The Editorial Board takes this opportunity to THANK the following companies for advertising in the MISSISSIPPI LIBRARY NEWS for 1957.

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Library Association

Covering The Clarksdale Convention

If you missed the Clarksdale convention, you missed a lot.

This account of the convention is what may be called a sort of summary. Reports of the special meetings appear elsewhere in this publication.

The traditional public library workshop sponsored by the Mississippi Library Commission was held on the first day of the convention, Thursday, October 24. A problem clinic, chiefly concerned with the grave problems of in-service training in Mississippi's public libraries, the workshop resulted in a lively but down-to-earth discussion of the problems involved in in-service training. Further work on the basic list of books for public libraries was done during the morning session.

The first general session of the convention at eight on Thursday evening began with welcome greetings from official Clarksdale. Mayor H. D. Corley was detained at the last minute but sent City Commissioner Paul Hunter to welcome the conferees.

Trying to find an unusual way in which to introduce the exhibitors is always a problem. This year, they were introduced in a delightful manner by the student library assistants of Bobo High School.

For entertainment (along with their learning) librarians were invited to open house and square dancing at the public library. Seeing Clarksdale's library and how it works was a treat to the visitors. Many librarians forgot their dignity long enough

to do-si-do at the square dance called by Mr. and Mrs. Bob Haux.

Friday morning's business meeting was highlighted by a delightful speech on "That Extra Touch" by Helen E. Loftus of Eli Lilly & Company of Indianapolis. Officers elected at this meeting to serve for 1958-60 were: President, Jeanne Broach, Meridian; vice-president, Mrs. Mary Jo Magee of Mississippi Southern College; secretary, Nellie Ford Smith, Mississippi College; treasurer, Alan Skelton, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg; and ALA Council member, Mary Love, Jackson.

After a delicious luncheon at the Country Club, the trustees meeting got underway with greetings from the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Public Library in Clarksdale, Mr. George F. Maynard.

Presided over by the temporary chairman, Dr. T. Russell Numan of Greenville, the trustees meeting was one of the high spots of the entire convention. This meeting is reported in part in the Adult Education Section of this publication.

The banquet speaker for Friday evening would probably like to be referred to as "the most"—which he certainly was, and still is, no doubt. "American Humor" can be very unfunny in the hands of an amateur. Dr. Bruce Weirick of the University of Illinois is a professional. In spite of the late hour when his speech began, it is no exaggeration to say that he held his audience spellbound.

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Presiding at the banquet was Mr. Dan Kelly, Trustee of the Greenwood-Leflore Public Library. Greetings were brought by Mr. Pat Holcomb, a member of the library board in Clarksdale, and the invocation was given by the Reverend C. Carmen Sharp, pastor of the First Baptist Church. With an introduction by Mary Love, the Association's president, Mrs. Lura G. Currier, Director of the Mississippi Library Commission, presented an original "souped-up" version of what could happen during National Library Week.

Participants in Saturday morning's school library workshop on supplies and materials went away with enough ideas and sample materials to make their libraries more useful and attractive. This all-day workshop, with Helen Geer of The Library Mart as consultant, was well worth one's Saturday.

Special librarians had a special treat at their luncheon on Saturday. Talking on automation in the library, Helen E. Loftus of Eli Lilly invited the thinking of librarians on the limit to which automation can supplant certain aspect of librarianship.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

This being my last opportunity to do so through the medium of this page, I should like to express my appreciation for all of the work that each of you has done and for the words of encouragement that you have given me. All of you have been most cooperative in anything that I asked you to do. It is only by all of us working together that we can improve our Association and, as a consequence, improve ourselves professionally.

The highlight of the year—the convention—is over, and I believe that it was truly a highlight for everyone who went. Clarksdale was so cordial to us that we would have enjoyed our visit whether we received any benefits from the meeting or not! However, I believe, as do persons who attended, that this conference was most rewarding.

The fact that so many sessions were practical working sessions made it more valuable to us.

One of the most rewarding reports we have heard was that of the Scholarship Committee. The recommendations of that committee, stating the qualifications for a recipient of the scholarship, were adopted by the Association. Immediately following the adoption of the report, Mr. Dan Kelly, Chairman, placed his hat on the speakers' table to catch any money that might fall from any donor's hand. It was very gratifying to see people come up after the meeting to contribute. The amount collected was \$234.75, with Mrs. L. O. Crosby, Jr. of Picayune being the person giving the greatest amount. For those of you who are willing and able, Mr. Kelly's hat is always ready.

Remember the workshop to be held at L. S. U. February 23-28. This is a workshop on young adult services and is being planned by the Louisiana State University Library School with the cooperation of the Louisiana State Library and the Young Adult Services Division of ALA. I hope that some of you can go.



MARY LOVE

MARY LOVE

President



EXHIBITORS ON PARADE

Conventioners chose a novel method for displaying exhibitors products before this year's conferees.

With the cooperation of the Student Library Assistants Club of Clarksdale's Bobo High School and their sponsor, Mrs. Lee Lanhan, school librarian, exhibitors presented their products during the first general session Thursday evening, October 24.

Ann Carter Porter, chairman for the showing, read a jingle telling of each product and a member of the Club, suitably "labeled" to illustrate the product appeared on the platform. Each exhibitor then was given the opportunity to tell the librarians about his company.

Exhibitors and conferees alike enjoyed this pleasantly informal presentation.

Library Commission

Who Does What At The Library Commission

Kay Cooley

Associate Director

CIRCULATION

(Note: This is the fifth and last in a series of articles to describe the work of the Library Commission by department and to introduce the persons who work in each department.)



ANNIE BESS HINTON

It's hard to decide which is the more accurate title for the head of this department at the Library Commission—Circulation Librarian or Circulating Librarian. She has been called both. And it does take a lot of circulating to keep the circulation department going.

Annie Bess Hinton (Mrs. R. W. Hinton, socially speaking) has been circulating in that department and its vicinity since September, 1956. Officially listed as head of circulation, Annie Bess has done considerable doubling in reference and in cataloging.

She came to the Commission from the Capital Area Regional Library. She has had considerable experience with books and people in numerous types of library situations.

As the name implies, the Circulation Department is responsible for all books and other materials which leave the Library Commission and also the return of such materials.

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SARAH ALLBRITTON



GEORGE FOX

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There is little over-the-desk circulation at MLC, except to state employees, whose privilege it is to use the Commission as their public library.

Mostly a mail service, the Circulation Department sends out books and materials which the Reference Department collects to fill special requests for libraries, clubs, schools, and for individuals in localities without public library service. Sometimes, the shipment consists of only one book or a photostat of a clipping to answer a specific question. Sometimes the shipment may contain 600 books, bound for a public library whose general collection cannot meet an emergency.

Whatever the size of the shipment or whatever its destination is, it is this department which gets it out and calls it back in when necessary. All records having to do with the process of sending books out are kept in the department.

Girl Friday and general trouble shooter for the circulation department is Sarah Kelly Allbritton. Sarah has been Mrs. Kenneth Allbritton since June. She has been with the Library Commission for the past sixteen months.

Sarah does most of the routines incident to circulation—checking out books, sending overdue notices, searching for reserves, etc. She also “deals with the public” to considerable extent. In that capacity, she has given a good account of herself and made friends for libraries.

It stands to reason that somebody has to wrap all those packages and mail them. That's where George Fox comes in. In addition to acting as mailing clerk, George helps to get new books ready for circulation by pasting in blurbs, pockets and date due slips. Being the only man on the staff, he does the pushing and shoving when the librarians get on an equipment-moving spree. There is a saying around MLC that George is the most missed one on the staff when he is absent.

Two welcome arrivals on the Library Commission staff are Jane Anderson and Laura Ann Butler.

Jane, a Millsaps sophomore, is a part-time assistant in the Reference Department. Before entering Millsaps, she worked in the library at Provine High School during her school days there.

Laura Ann is a typist in the Technical Processes Department. She is just out of business school. Typing catalog cards is a major operation at MLC these days, what with trying to process books for the eight new libraries which are the result of last summer's campaigning.

From the Desk of the Director



ENROUTE

Since the last issue of MLN went to press in June the most superfluous piece of equipment at the Library Commission has been the Director's desk. The tremendous interest in

LURA CURRIER library service throughout the state coupled with the lack of field staff has put the Director almost entirely on the road and anything that purports to come "From the Desk of the Director" is merely using a figure of speech.

This report is literally bening done "enroute"—enroute to and from many, many places in the state where library development is in high gear.

The two factors mentioned above—interest in library service and lack of field personnel—need further comment for an understanding of Mississippi's library program now and in the future.

Development

When one weighs the 140 years' dearth of library service since the state's admission to the Union against the current burst of vigorous activity, he could well ask **why**. There seems to be a series of answers, each equally important in its place.

First, there is the excellent state library law which provides a sound basis of operation. Every community today that wants good library service owes a debt of gratitude to the vision and foresight of the leaders of the 1930's who secured our present legislation. To be sure, there are occasional spots where it would be better if the library laws permitted even more administrative grouping than it does but by and large there are no legal roadblocks in the way of good library organizational construction.

Then, in the second place, there is the

soundness of the state's library plan as evolved through the 1948-50 Library Survey and subsequent strong principles employed from the very first in the dissemination of state aid. Hundreds of thousands of Mississippians have books to read today because a handful of hardy pioneers a decade ago had the courage to face their situation realistically and the willingness to work together on its solutions.

At this juncture coincidence entered the library development picture. With a strong legal base and a sound plan the library climate was favorable to two extremely significant events that got underway almost simultaneously: the Hometown Development Program of the Mississippi Economic Council and the Federal Library Services Act. It is a minor miracle that when committees working on the Hometown Development Program began to ask: "Can you help us get a library for our town?" the Library Services Act had made it possible for the Library Commission to say: "Yes, and we have something to help you with." Advice, we find, is ever so much more welcome when it is backed up with some practical help. (And we are the first to admit that books, personnel, shelves, and equipment are frequently more useful than advice!)

It is not within the premise of this publication nor the ability of this writer to attempt to add anything new to what has already been adequately said through local, state and national communications media about the MEC's Hometown Development Program. But for library development it has had much significance and promises even more potential for the future. It has broadened the community concern for the library and has shown that the library is an integral part of the whole life of any good town and county. Library service has, through the spotlight thrown on the entire

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community, become part of total planning rather than an isolated project of some temporarily enthusiastic group or organization or individuals. It means much for the persons interested in library development to have available the excellent planning facilities of the MEC and other groups working on community development. These statewide organizations have personnel skilled in planning know-how whom they have brought into the state or whom they have marshalled from among our own citizens. The abilities of these people have been ours—and will be in the future—for the asking.

Since one of the purposes of the Library Services Act—indeed, the main purpose—is to stimulate local people to get to work to secure library service for themselves the Act might be already called a success in Mississippi. There was a time when the Library Commission staff members were out in the state pushing Mississippi's citizens toward an awareness of the values of library service. That has certainly changed now! 1957 finds us frantically clutching community coattails trying to hang on. Mind you, we are not complaining; we like it that way. We only regret that the limitations of time and distance make it impossible for us to help library service move on all fronts as rapidly and as completely as the statewide interest demands.

It is here, in the midst of this review of library development, that the Director of the Library Commission would like to pause and pay respect to the staff at the Commission. Every administrator will know well what this one means when she says that we need to lay aside our concern for the lack of personnel long enough to pay tribute to those who are holding things together with added duties piled on them. Theoretically, every staff member has a job of his own and to the best knowledge of the Director it is in each case a full time job. But in this period of emergency each person has about two jobs. Obviously,

one of them has to be done via overtime, stepped-up performance, and tremendous devotion to the idea of getting books for people to read. One local library development committee asked us, as four of the staff members appeared 150 miles from Jackson at 8 p.m. to help them with a particularly knotty problem: "Do you people ever work in the daytime?" We explained that we had minor daytime duties like circulation, reference, cataloging, etc. Department heads at the Commission have willingly taken on whole new departments to administer when vacancies occur. This devotion to library service in Mississippi is in no way restricted to the staff members of the Library Commission. No one realizes that better than we. Here in Jackson we receive our inspiration and added strength from the hardworking employees of the local libraries and from the devoted trustees who will drop any personal duties and responsibilities to give volunteer work toward planning and developing better library service.

But back to the box score of the 1957 development campaigns.

Two new multi-county units have been established: Mid-Mississippi Regional Library including Attala and Winston Counties with service being sent out from already established libraries in Kosciusko and Louisville; three south Mississippi counties joined in a tri-county federation of libraries to form the Pine Forest Library System. They are Perry, Stone and Lamar counties. Temporary administrative headquarters have been set up in Richton through the expanded facilities of the Perry County Library and through the support given to the idea of an enlarged program by the town of Richton.

Sharkey County has been erased from the list of counties without public library service as Rolling Fork has secured financial support from their city administration to begin a public library in the town of Rolling Fork for the use of the people in the city and county.

Brooksville is completing the list of towns in Noxubee County with public library facilities. Moss Point's library, as part of the Hometown Development Program of MEC, has taken on such a new look (new quarters, increased appropriation, and new equipment) that it almost falls into the category of new library service.

October found bookmobiles rolling over four more of Mississippi's counties raising the total number of counties with mobile library service to 34. Supervisors' tax levies in October for the fiscal year 1957-58 have cut the number of counties without any library service within their borders to 15. (Lest any of our well-heeled—and more energetic out-of-state readers wonder why we mention this with so far yet to go, we can only reply that we have to get courage for the road ahead by looking back, every now and then, on how far we have come. We are aware that there are still 47 counties without bookmobiles and that 15 counties without any library service are 15 too many.)

The most significant aspect of this burst of library development is, in the opinion of this recorder, the absence of "flash-in-the-pan" characteristics. Not a single supervisor failed to ask: "What are our possibilities for the future? Are we beginning a program that we can carry out? What of the basic structure of this library service?" New library boards say over and over: "We have to make plans to carry on when the Federal money is gone, when the Library Commission cannot help us as they are now." One new trustee put it simply and forcefully when she said: "Now I want to be sure that we work out this library program so that it doesn't die. Sometimes we start things in this community which have no roots and they just wither away. We can't let that happen." And indeed we can't.

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Personnel

One would be completely out of style if she were to write a library development article and omit emphasis on the scarcity of trained personnel. Anything that any other state can say on that subject we can double in Mississippi. For once there is no one who can say "But our situation is different."

Either we have to give up library development or work out a solution. Pioneers in any field choose to hunt solutions rather than give up; they have always built bridges over the streams rather than turn back. We propose to bridge this one—if we can.

Some pretty effective work was done on the question of in-service training at the pre-MLA workshop in Clarksdale and participants set up some clear directions. Plans are underway now for a system of volunteer certification under the direction of the Standards and Planning Committee of the Mississippi Library Association.

This spring we hope to take the recruiting bandwagon into the junior colleges and present the possibilities to be found in library service.

The Library Commission Board of Trustees made a significant slash at the problem when they set up the policy of localizing the state field activities so that extensive travel of staff members might be

lessened.

Librarians with professional training are jettisoning their clerical cargo by the tons in a reexamination of how they spend their time and energies. There must arise out of self-examination a new definition of what is professional. We do not want to lower our standards. Indeed, we would bring our standards up to those of other states and other professions. But we do not believe we lower our standards to set an expert typist and an experienced file clerk to producing catalog cards or copying subject headings already assigned by the best experts the Library of Congress can produce. We dare suggest that we might even be raising standards to hire a good experienced bookkeeper to wrestle with social security deductions, etc., rather than send a good librarian off screaming over the frustrations attendant upon the vagaries of accounting. There is still nothing that raises the standards of service given by a person who is finding books for people to read like knowing what is inside the books themselves. Is it too unorthodox to suggest that someone who reads widely, intelligently and constantly might be a better bookmobile librarian or a better desk attendant than—well, shall we say the Director of the Library Commission, whose life is a round-the-clock cycle of tax millages, assessed valuations, schedules, technical operations, shelving specifications, gross vehicle weights, and staff vacancies?

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From Sweet Girl Graduate To Grease Monkey

Jan Peters

"One of the things we want you to do is to learn to operate the multilith machine," Elizabeth Long, office manager, told me as she interviewed me for my job. She seemed impressed that I liked to draw and do art work as she described to me the brochures, charts, forms, etc. that the Library Commission needed.

July, 1956 saw me begin my new job at the Commission. My high school diploma just packed away, Elvis and his blue suede shoes took second place with me as I learned to take field reports and letters from the dictating machine. (They told me this was something new, too, as the station wagon had just been equipped so that on-the-spot dictation could be done while working out in the state. The discs are either mailed in or brought in by the field staff for me to type.)

Soon the multilith machine "threat" became a reality as I started taking operating instructions. I was soon skilled enough to design and print brochures, charts, letters, postal cards and all the other things that were needed to keep the library campaigning going. There were still a couple of problems that had arisen. Absolutely no one wanted me around. The multilith and I were about the noisest things the Library Commission had ever seen. Then, too, I just couldn't seem to keep the ink from getting all over me. If any one saw me they couldn't tell whether the ink was supposed to go in the machine or on me! Now I wear dusters and rubber gloves and have a regular "reproduction room."

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WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS

THE JENKINS BOOK COMPANY

740 St. Charles Street

New Orleans 12, Louisiana



THE EMBOSOGRAF machine makes attractive signs. Jan displays a two-color model which she made for the Public Library Workshop in Clarksdale.

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My "reproduction room" came after the Library Services Act passed—and let me tell you about that! One day I shut off the noise of the multilith machine long enough to hear bedlam break loose in the Commission. Every one had been so dignified before that I couldn't imagine what had happened. They were shouting something about the Library Services money Congress had just appropriated. I didn't know what it meant at the time, but I soon realized what it meant to me. It meant more machines!

A sign-making machine was rolled in to our newly arranged "reproduction room." It looked very complicated at first, but I was soon making lots of signs for the libraries over the state. It surprised me that they were so pretty. These signs are made free of charge for public libraries.

Then a photostat machine came. This machine helps with the multilith work in that it has a verifax attachment. With this attachment I can photograph pictures or

typed articles right on to a multilith master and then run this on the machine. Since we got this copy machine I don't have to draw nearly as many little pictures and designs on the brochures that we prepare. It helps the reference department, too. We can make copies of any material they might need out of large books. Or they might have old newspaper clippings or just plain typed copy that some one has asked for and in just 30 seconds we have it ready to go. We do this for public libraries, too. All we ask is that the material we are to copy from have good clear black type, preferably on a white background.

Being a grease monkey is not really so bad. I have done lots of interesting things since I came to work here. The sound of the multilith machine is still not quite so pleasant as a Hi-Fi machine, but somehow or other I believe the staff here like it almost as well. I must get busy. I just heard Mrs. Clark say, "Jan, I have the most attractive brochure in mind for you to work on."



ESTHER VAUGHN

Field Position Filled

The newest outfielder on the Mississippi Library Commission staff is Mrs. Esther Vaughn of Columbus, who will work out of the North Mississippi Area Office at West Point.

Mrs. Vaughn is a major in library science from Mississippi State College for Women and has had a variety of experience on the staff of the Tombigbee Regional Library in West Point.

The mother of four children, twin daughters and two sons, Mrs. Vaughn is married to Trannie Vaughn, who works in Columbus.

Rosamond duJardin Visits Jackson

The well-known and popular author of stories for the teens stopped over in Jackson last October while on a tour for Lippincott and Company, the publisher of her books.

Mrs. duJardin visited the Library Commission, where she was interviewed by the Jackson Daily News and talked by telephone with Carl Turner of the State Times.

While in Jackson, Mrs. duJardin also visited with Alice Hamer in the State Department of Education and with Mary Love, President of the Mississippi Library Association.

Mrs. duJardin has written eleven books. She is probably best known for *Practically Seventeen* and the Marcy books.

Speaking of Books and Libraries

Director Lura Curirer has been doing just that all over the place, even though most of it has had to be sandwiched in on a running schedule of setting up library service in new areas.

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Music For Their Ears

Margarete Peebles

Circulation Librarian

Mississippi State College

It may come as a surprise but here at Mississippi State College, often referred to as "Cow College," we provide music for our students. This is one of the most attractive features to be added to our library. Here in our two music rooms students come and listen to, of all things, good music!

Our experience with phonograph records began in 1950 when the librarian and the music-minded staff members on the campus put their heads together to spend \$3,000.00. It was a big project, but the result is a well balanced collection of phonograph records valued now at \$4,500.00. The records have been selected for quality and represent all types from classical to be-bop. We have not yet indulged in calypso!

Starting a record collection from scratch without tried processing and cataloging procedures is a frightening thing. However, we counted our blessings and went to work.

As a beginning we read all the available library literature and then wrote to numbers of libraries which had already met such problems. From all this batch of materials we arrived at our present plan and for us it works!

We have 583 albums and 227 separate records of 78 rpm's, 224 LP's, 42-45's, and

35 juvenile albums. These are completely cataloged, adequately shelved, and above all used! The Circulation Department has complete charge of the records, including cataloging. The record catalog and records are kept at the Reserve Reading Desk.

This is briefly our procedure for handling records:

Mechanical Processes

First, we check the records against the order slip and invoice and examine them for scratches. Collation of records in albums is important. We have found a number of errors were albums have included duplicate records.

Second, we enter the trade information on the inside of the album giving date, place purchased, and price.

Third, we paste record labels purchased from Gaylord on the center of each disc. This label is stamped with the imprint of the library. Card pockets with printed rules for use of the records are pasted in the front of the albums. A buff colored book card is used for signing the records out to the music rooms. This card is unruled at the top to allow more space for writing the call number, composer, and title of the record.

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Cataloging

We treat a phonograph record exactly like a book, using the face of the record for the title page. We use green tinted catalog cards. Unit cards are used and the composer takes the place of the author. Catalog cards include call number, composer, title, orchestra, artist, company, record number, number of records in the set, speed, size, and the title of the reverse side.

The shelf list card which is also a unit card includes in addition the date, place purchased, and price. We do not accession our records.

Subject headings were our greatest problem. We finally used subjects listed in the RCA Victor record catalog. We did this because they seemed good and were commonly used by the students. A careful check list is kept of the subject headings used.

We make added entries for orchestra and artist and have a generous number of cross references.

Classification

Next to subject headings classification gave us the most trouble. We do not use Dewey. Instead we classify the albums by types using symbols. Albums of classical records are classified as AC or Albums Classical. Albums of popular records are classified as AP or Albums Popular. While those things betwixt and between we classify as Albums Miscellaneous or AM. With these symbols we use a cutter number for composer. Thus the albums stand in order by type and then in alphabetical order by composer.

The LP's, the separate 78 rpm's, and the 45's we group by using simply LP, SR, and 45 as symbols. With these we do not use a cutter number but shelve them in straight numerical order as they are acquired. Here we lose the advantage of an alphabetical arrangement by composer, and must rely on the catalog to locate a record.

We mark with an electric stylus and for albums that simply have no space for lettering, we use cloth labels and rubber cement lettering them with ink.

Shelving and Care

Our records are shelved in a makeshift fashion using two shelves across a steel

book range, which gives the records a base of about 16 inches to sit on. This is sufficient space to prevent them from sliding off the open book shelf. Wire book supports suspended from the shelf above, are used to hold the records at the top and oversize regular book supports are used at the bottom. The wire supports are about 6 inches apart. Wooden blocks about 6" x 10", are placed at intervals of about 12 inches to give the records more support. Records are kept upright and tight at all times. This is not the most satisfactory shelving method; however, it is adequate and inexpensive.

Handling records has presented fewer problems than we could have ever imagined. Our breakage is so light that, although we know LP's are the best buy, we are not disappointed that we bought so many 78 rpm's. We bought these just before the LP's hit the market. Our little breakage perhaps comes from the fact that the records are played in the building and any breakage is paid for at the time it occurs.

Records are carefully inspected when they are checked out and when returned. Smudges and fingerprints are removed from the records at necessary intervals by using cheesecloth, luke warm water, and a very small amount of Ivory soap. For LP vinyl records we use only a slightly damp cloth. This summer we used Stati-Clean for the first time. This product is advertised to not only get the smudges, but to demagnetize the records. The static electricity which is built up in vinyl type records attracts dust and lint.

Air conditioning of our building relieves us of any problems in regard to proper temperature for records.

We have two record players. These two players are in three units: The changer or turn table, the amplifier, and the speaker.

The Bogen sound system, high fidelity amplifier, and the Webster-Chicago automatic record changer sit on a long table. The amplifier is not encased in a cabinet, but we have not found this to be objectionable. The students have not tinkered with

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the exposed tubes. The pickup cartridge on the changer is a turnover type with two separate needles, the "Std" (78) needle and the "Micro" (33-45) needle. We use jewel-tipped needles.

The Jensen speaker is a very large speaker and sits on the floor across from the table. Our engineering department tested the acoustics in our music rooms to determine the most suitable position for the speakers to be placed. The speakers are large enough to be heard some distance across the campus when placed in an open window. We have enjoyed a "serenade" of music by way of the windows at Christmas time. We do this just before opening the library and just as the students start to classes. On Sunday we often open the music room door and play organ selections while the building is being opened and before the students settle to study.

The machines have required very few repairs although they are handled by many inexperienced hands. We have the players checked and serviced at the end of each semester by the most reliable radio serviceman in town.

Music Rooms

We have two music rooms which are located on the ground floor away from the everyday affairs of the library. One room seats 4 people while the other is large enough for a small class. The ceilings are acoustically treated and the playing of the machines does not interfere with study in the building. Records, which are never checked out of the building, may be played for a period of one hour by each borrower. By keeping a register of all students who are in the rooms, and by limiting the period of use, we have eliminated any discipline problems.

There are many services now which are helpful in handling records which were not available in 1950. Library of Congress provides complete rules and phone-cards to reduce the headaches of cataloging. Library Music Services in San Francisco offers unique services for selection, selling, and cataloging. Book companies are handling records, record clubs are moving out in front, more improved record supplies are available and library literature is filled with sound evaluations for purchasing and storing.

With all these present aids we could establish more formal catalog procedures, but our simple methods have proved satisfactory, satisfactory enough to provide our students with music for their ears!

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Era Of Building

A Progress Report on College Library Building

In Mississippi

compiled by

Forrest C. Palmer

Mississippi State College

- All Saints Episcopal Junior College (Vicksburg) New Building in the planning stage.
- Blue Mountain College (Blue Mountain) The new Guyton Library, named in honor of Professor and Mrs. David E. Guyton, dedicated in October. Cost of building \$90,000, including \$10,000 for equipment provided by the Mississippi Baptist Convention. Stack capacity doubled to 40,000 volumes. Faculty and conference rooms. Librarian's office adjacent to circulation desk and "assembly line" work area. Color scheme: dark walnut furniture, blond-cork floors, peach walls with matching woodwork, smaller rooms citron with lime venetian blinds or teal blue. Provision made to add air-conditioning.
- Clarke Memorial College (Newton) Sanders Memorial Library recently dedicated in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Sanders. Major part of \$45,000 cost including \$5,000 for equipment, was contributed by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sanders of Aberdeen.
- Copiah-Lincoln Junior College (Wesson) An air-conditioned new building was completed three years ago at a cost of \$90,000.
- Delta State College (Cleveland) Addition, air-conditioning, new equipment, double stack capacity, completed in October, 1955, at a cost of approximately \$200,000.
- East Central Junior College (Decatur) New library, air-conditioned and fully equipped, is being planned at an estimated cost of \$150,000.
- East Mississippi Junior College (Scooba) New building completed in September. Air-conditioned and fully equipped at a cost of \$64,065 for the building and \$16,751 for the equipment.
- Hinds Junior College (Raymond) The library has been air-conditioned recently. Unusually effective bookcases have been made by the college woodworking department under the direction of E. L. Booth.
- Holmes Junior College (Goodman) Library has been newly painted.
- Millsaps College (Jackson) Library recently enlarged, modernized, air-conditioned and refurnished at a cost of \$400,000. Book capacity 80,000 volumes, seating capacity 225.
- Mississippi College (Clinton) New library under construction at a cost of about \$400,000. Book capacity 120,000 volumes. Will be air-conditioned.
- Mississippi Southern College (Hattiesburg) New library is in the planning stage. To be air-conditioned.
- Mississippi State College for Women (Columbus) Plans for \$300,000 addition to library and library science department nearing completion. New features will be visual aids, microfilm and music facilities, additional reading lounge, faculty lounge, staff room, Mississippi room, conference rooms, and complete rearrangement of departments. Stack room trebled to 300,000 volumes.

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Perkinston Junior College (Perkinston) New air-conditioned library (5000 square feet) under construction at a cost of \$92,000, including \$8,000 for equipment. Mainly a one-room plan with stacks around wall, also office, conference room, workroom, listening room. Seats 130, houses 17,000 books. Second floor being built first, and first floor will provide expansion later.

Southwest Junior College (Summit) Recently \$1,455.74 has been spent for a new charging desk and shelving.

Sunflower Junior College (Moorhead) New \$70,000 building planned 94 by 54 feet, air-conditioned. Will meet requirements of Southern Association for 500 students. Library will be a complete unit containing reading room, office, conference rooms, storage space, rest rooms, and water fountain, of the most modern construction.

William Carey College (Hattiesburg) The new I. E. Rouse Library, named in honor of the fifth president of the college (1946-1956) completed in November. Description: cost \$150,000, including \$20,000 for equipment; air-conditioned; acoustically treated; modern lighting; stack capacity 30,000 volumes with room for expansion. Unusual floor plan places reading area around outside of stacks so that plant is operated on an "open-stack" system with faculty carrels and student reading tables within easy reach of books. Building is

a part of the Mississippi Baptist Convention Cooperative Program.

The above figures show that from two to three million dollars are being spent currently in Mississippi for college library buildings and equipment and that air-conditioning is the rule, not the exception.

If your library is not included in this survey, please send in your data for the next issue.



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Public Libraries

Public Library Workshop 1957

IN-SERVICE TRAINING — Who, What, Where, When, and How — was the chief concern of Mississippi public librarians at the workshop held in Clarksdale on October 24.

On-the-job education of library personnel is one of the most immediate problems of public libraries in Mississippi.

Mrs. Lura G. Currier, Director, presided over the workshop, which was one of a series sponsored annually by the Mississippi Library Commission as a pre-conference to the convention of the Mississippi Library Association.

The morning hours of the day were spent in further work on the basic book list for Mississippi public libraries which was begun at the Book Selection Conference in April.

Martha Cauty, the Commission's Chief of Reference and Acquisitions, was in charge of this part of the workshop. The participants broke up into small groups for the purpose of attempting to iron out some of the kinks in the rough draft of the list as it resulted from the Book Selection Conference. Although some progress was made on the list, it was evident to everyone that still further work must be done before the list is put into final and permanent form.

When conferees re-assembled for the afternoon session, they were asked to choose one of six table groups, where they would remain throughout the discussion period. Brochures listing apt questions under the Who, What, Where, When, and How categories of in-service training were given to each person. Each table was instructed to discuss each of the six areas of interest and report to the whole group on their thinking.

The WHO of the workshop discussion centered around what classification of workers is in the greatest need of training. Although generally agreed that all library personnel from the janitor to the professional administrative librarian with an advanced degree would benefit from training programs, it was emphasized that personnel doing professional library work without benefit of formal training are our first concern and responsibility.

WHAT types of training and on WHAT subjects do we need most? The workshop-type of training, with college credit for those who can qualify, appears to be the best deal, the librarians thought.

"We need just about any subject that can be thought of as connected with libraries," voiced almost everyone, when the question of what subject matter shall we teach came under discussion.

WHERE shall we have our training programs—at the Library Commission offices, in institutions of higher learning, in easily accessible regional meetings? On this point of discussion, regional meetings of the extension type were the most popular idea. In this way, it was explained, persons whose work and home responsibilities make it impossible for them to attend distant meetings could participate. The idea was advanced also that those librarians who can do so should take advantage of various sorts of training programs in our neighboring states.

WHEN is the best time for training courses—summer, winter, spring, fall? Morning, afternoon, evening? Continuous courses of six or eight weeks, or "broken doses" with a once-a-week schedule?

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In order that a maximum number of library workers can participate, the consensus of opinion was that training periods of more than a week at the time work a hardship on many persons. There was some preference for summer once-a-week night group meetings.

Planning, promoting, and financing in-service training brought up the question of HOW. All were in agreement that wherever a local public library finds it at all possible, the budget should provide for sending staff members to training classes. The Library Commission, it was said, should plan and promote such programs and also assist financially and otherwise in library situations where interested workers could not otherwise take advantage of on-the-job training.

Serious but lively discussion of these six facets of in-service training led into the subject of certification—a WHAT THEN follow-up to a long-range program of training.

The majority viewpoint here seemed to indicate that voluntary certification is a thing to be desired in Mississippi's public libraries. It was the opinion of this majority that a certification committee (from the Association's membership) be charged with the responsibility of setting up certification standards. Later on, the Convention voted to charge its Standards and Planning Committee with this responsibility. There were many who thought that the Mississippi Library Commission, instead of the Association, should pass on whether or not standards have been met in specific cases.

Continued active discussion of the problems of in-service training after each group had reported its thinking crystallized the workshop's thinking.

Plans are underway for a long-range program of in-service training which will take into consideration the results of this WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, HOW public library workshop.

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The Smokey Bear Reading Club Program

Sarah Allbritton
Mississippi Library Commission

Yes, librarians in Mississippi responded to the idea of featuring Smokey Bear in their reading clubs and what's more important, the children came to the reading clubs all over the state.

The Smokey Bear Reading Club which was introduced this summer in many Mississippi public libraries and branches proved to be, we believe, very successful. The story of Smokey appealed to the children. Of the libraries reporting, 3,558 children enrolled in the reading club and of that number, 1,126 received certificates.

The Smokey Club was given publicity in county papers all over the state, some of them giving as many as six pictures of the Smokey Bear Club activities. Besides the publicity, there were parties and picnics for the club members, usually sponsored by some outstanding woman's club in that particular county.

The children got right into the swing of things. They knew their jobs as Junior Forest Rangers. One little boy was overheard telling his father, "Listen; don't throw cigarettes on the gorund like that because you'll start a fire!" The father tried to make excuses and the child said, "Now wait a minute, it's just that I'm a Junior Forest Ranger and I have to watch things like that."

In one instance, the librarian was the one who was misunderstood. There was a little boy in the reading club who proudly pointed the librarian out one day to his little friend as the "bookkeeper who don't want nobody to sit the woods on fire."

Maybe the little three year old boy did look at the slides in the stereopticon upside down but he knew it when he came to the "polie" bear. And the nine year old boy who was a poor reader was so enthusiastic after the trip to the fire tower that he came home and built his own tower—about eight or nine feet high. Those who could not

read, those who read poorly, and those who read well all benefited from the club. In one county there was a little boy who had been literally hounded to return books and when the Reading Club began in his county, he became one of their most prompt and avid readers. So the reading program even changed a bad habit in that case!

Mr. Louis Rowland, director of information and education of the Mississippi Forestry Commission, and Mrs. Brigitte L. Kenney of the Mississippi Library Commission worked out the details and prepared the materials which were used in this project.

Smokey Bear was a hit!

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Looking at pictures of branch libraries in operation, as they make plans for the new Flowood branch of the four-county Capital Area Regional Library are, from left to right, (seated) Mrs. D. A. Hegwood, Mrs. W. E. Everett, chairman, and Mrs. E. B. Neely, members of the Flowood Library Committee; (standing) Mrs. Kay Cooley, associate director of the Mississippi Library Commission; Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Jr., administrative assistant at Capital Area Regional Library, and Flowood's Mayor Chastaine Flynt.

January 20-24, In-service education course taught by Metella Williams of LSU.

January 28-February 1, ALA Midwinter Meeting, Chicago.

February 23-28, Workshop on Library Service to Young Adults, LSU.

March 16-22, National Library Week.

March 19-21, Mississippi Education As-

sociation Meeting, Jackson.

March 20-22, Louisiana Library Association, Shreveport.

April 6, Easter Sunday.

May 26-June 4, In-service education classes taught by Metella Williams of LSU.

July 13-19, ALA Convention, San Francisco.

Flowood Planning Library

Velma Taylor, Administrative Assistant

Capital Area Regional Library

"It just sounds too good to be true!" That was the comment of Flowood's Mayor Chastaine Flynt when he was told that the Capital Area Regional Library was anxious to establish a branch library in that fast growing town. Books and a librarian will be provided by the regional library. Mayor Flynt and the Board of Aldermen have agreed that the town will provide the quarters with the necessary equipment and utilities. Temporary quarters will be in the present town hall and when the new municipal building is erected in the near future, there will be a special room for the library.

Members of the Library Committee, appointed by Mayor Flynt to work with Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Jr., administrative assistant at the regional library, in making and carrying out the plans, are: Mrs. W. E. Everett, chairman; Mrs. D. A. Hegwood; and Mrs. E. B. Neely.

Shelving and other equipment needed are being ordered and, as soon as these

things are received, a book collection will be carried to Flowood from Capital Area Regional Library. An experienced, professional librarian will direct the new setup until a local librarian is able to take over under the direction of Charles R. Williams, branches supervisor at Capital Area.

This will be the twenty-first service outlet established in this area, which is comprised of Hinds, Rankin, Simpson and Scott Counties. Library service in this area also includes 424 bookmobile stops, including twenty-one schools, where between eight and nine thousand children are serviced.

Members of the board of trustees for this region are: M. F. Herring of Hinds County, chairman; W. L. Caughman of Simpson County; Mrs. Heber Kennedy of Rankin County; Guyton Idom of Scott County and Mrs. S. C. Meisberg of Hinds County.

ALA Liberty and Justice Book Awards

The American Library Association has announced details of the second ALA Liberty and Justice Book Awards totaling \$15,000 in prizes to authors of outstanding books published in the United States in 1957—books which "make distinguished contributions to the American tradition of liberty and justice." A prize of \$5,000 will be presented to the award-winning author in each of three awards categories. The presentations will be made at a general session of the ALA 77th conference to be held in San Francisco July 13-19, 1958.

Meridian Has New Librarian

Miss Ruth Archer, a native of Meridian, was appointed children's librarian at the Meridian Public Library, effective November 1.

Miss Archer received her library science degree from the University of Illinois and has done work at Louisiana State University. Since 1946, she has served as children's librarian at the Cossitt Library in Memphis.

School Libraries

NANCY FAULKNER GUEST STARS AT SLAM

Student Library Assistants of Mississippi held its fifth annual meeting at Provine High School Jackson, Mississippi, on Saturday, November 2. More than 500 students from about thirty schools were represented.

President Anna Margaret Majure of Utica called the meeting to order. The Provine Concert Choir under the direction of Mrs. Shirley Hester Geary presented a beautiful program of music. Bo Matthews, Provine senior, gave the invocation. Honorable J. M. Tubb, State Superintendent of Education, extended greetings to these students from over the state.

At this time June Fleming of Forest Hill High School introduced the guest speaker, Nancy Faulkner, a writer of historical juvenile novels, who spoke to the library assistants on the subject "On Writing A Book." Her latest historical fiction *Sword on the Wind* is based on Malory's *Morte D'Arthur*, so she explained her visits to the Morgan Library and the British Museum in the search of Caxton's copy of the *Morte*.

Mary Love, president of the Mississippi Library Association, announced plans for National Library Week in March, 1958. She introduced Mrs. Lura Currier, Director of the Library Commission; Nellie Ford Smith, Secretary of MLA; and Alice Hamer, Library Supervisor for the State Department of Education.

After the opening assembly the student assistants divided into sixteen circles of information. The groups and leaders were arranged as follows:

Creative Writing	.....Nancy Faulkner
Future Librarians	.....Mrs. Mary Jo Magee
Library Clubs—	
Organizations	.....Pascagoula
Library Clubs—	
Programs	.....Forest Hill
Book Week	.....Hollandale
Making the Library	
More Attractive	.....Yazoo City
New Books	.....Brookhaven
Posters	.....Vicksburg
Bulletin Boards	.....Petal
Publicity	.....Laurel
Reference	.....Clinton
Regional Officers	
Clinic	.....Gulfport
Vertical File	.....Magnolia
Reader's Guide and	
Magazines	.....Columbus
Bookmending	.....Greenville
Book Selection	.....Canton

At the end of the twenty minutes each group broke up to join other groups in which there were discussions the students desired to hear. In this way, more students were able to attend more group discussions than ever before—certainly a step for progress!



NANCY FAULKNER, guest speaker for the Fifth Annual convention, student Library Assistants of Mississippi, was photographed with the state president of the group, **Anna Margaret Majure**, Utica, during the convention at Provine High School on November 2nd.

The school librarians met in the library, with Callie Chism presiding. Virgil Gill, Superintendent of Pascagoula City Schools, and James A. Bennett, Principal of Sykes Elementary School, gave a most interesting symposium on "What Evidence Do We Have of the Effects of A Good Library Program on Boys and Girls?"

Following these group discussions there was a general assembly for business. The Donald Dana Award, a silver goblet for the best scrapbook, went to Clarksdale High School for the third year in succession. First, second, and third prizes were given to Greenwood, Brookhaven, and Calhoun High for the best posters entered in the poster contest—a new feature of SLAM,

with some fifteen entries from over the state. Another new feature, a door prize, which was a revolving dictionary stand donated by Martin School Supply Company, was given Carr Central High of Vicksburg.

Officers for the following year were elected and installed. They were: President, Mary Elizabeth McKay of Canton; vice-president, Jamie Boleware, Provine High School, Jackson; secretary, Norma Dunnam of Utica; treasurer, Robbie Hudson, Hollandale; and reporter, Ellen Cox of Brookhaven.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock—one of the fastest moving and most informative meetings of SLAM.



NEW OFFICERS OF THE STUDENT LIBRARY ASSISTANTS OF MISSISSIPPI were elected at the business session of the annual convention last month. They are, seated, left to right, Jamie Boleware of Provine High School, Jackson, vice president; Mary Elizabeth McKay of Canton, president; and Ellen Cox of Brookhaven, reporter. Standing are Norma Dunnam of Utica, secretary, and Robbie Hudson of Hollandale, treasurer.

A workshop on Library Service for Young Adults will be conducted by the Library School of Louisiana State University, February 23-28, 1958, under the co-sponsorship of the ALA Library Education Division and with the cooperation of the Louisiana State Library and the ALA Young Adult Services Division. Ray M. Fry, Librarian after January 1, 1958, of the Rosenberg

Public Library, Galveston, and presently Director, Young Adult Services, Dallas Public Library, will direct the conference, assisted by Miss Grace Slocum, Coordinator, Work with Young Adults, Brooklyn Public Library. For further information, and for reservation, address the Library School, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

SCHOOL SCHEDULES CROWDED

This has been a busy, busy month for school libraries and student assistants, with regional meetings of student assistants, a state convention for student assistants, and that fascinating Mississippi Library Association in Clarksdale. Most schools have finished their Library Science Course with the freshmen. What is more intriguing than 150 freshmen shoving and pushing for the card catalog, *Reader's Guide*, or just books in general in their attempt to learn in twelve confusing lessons what the library is all about! And the projects—posters, soap carvings, salt maps of Boon Island, model airplanes, and put-together motors! The library is the school's most important LABORATORY. There must have been some processing of new books somewhere in between all this enthusiasm. With all of this activity in a wholesome, happy situation, many new librarians are recruited.

Delta Library Assistants Club

The fall meeting of the Delta Library Assistants Club was held at the Marks High School on Saturday, September 21, with registration beginning at 9:30. Jim Hurdle, president, presided at the general session. Nine schools were represented.

Robert Taylor, Superintendent of Marks School, welcomed the visitors. Music was provided by "The Hungry Five," eighth and ninth grade students who have won several honors in talent contests. Alice Hamer, State Library Supervisor, announced October 25 and 26 as the dates of the Mississippi Library Association meeting at Clarksdale, and November 2 as that of the State Library Assistant meeting in Jackson, and urged student assistants to attend both meetings.

"The History of Writing" was the subject of an address by Dr. John Sykes Hartin, Director of Libraries, University, Mississippi. Using a number of blackboard illustrations, he traced the development of writing as a means of communication from the early oral tradition of the tribal storyteller through the pictorial methods, phonetic methods, and early alphabets down to the first printed book. The alphabet reached its highest development in Rome and nothing has really been added since the fourth and fifth centuries, Dr. Hartin told his audience. With drawings as illustrations, he showed how books came into being. His exhibit of writings on papyrus and parchment, of a hand written book of about the 17th century, and of other examples of early books was of interest to those present.

After refreshments served by the Marks Library Club, the groups assembled separately as student assistants and as librarians for the election of officers. Those chosen to serve for 1957-1958 were:

Student Division

President.....	Lucie Lee Maynard, Clarksdale
Vice-President.....	Kay Cobb, Lambert
Secretary-Treasurer.....	Patti Lou Serio, Shelby
Reporter.....	Barbara Best, Clarksdale
Sponsor.....	Virginia Watkins, Clarksdale

Librarians' Division

President.....	Mrs. Ancy Ramsay, Cleveland
Vice-President.....	Mrs. Julia Beard, Rosedale
Secretary.....	Mrs. B. C. Ferguson, Marks
Treasurer.....	Mrs. Esco Smith, Shelby
Reporter.....	Maurine McInnis, Moorhead

Stephen F. Clark, Librarian of Brookhaven High School and organizer of DLAC, was a visitor. He extended an invitation to the district meeting to be held at the Brookhaven High School on October 19.

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Region Ten Meeting

The Brookhaven High School Library Club served as host to the Region Ten Student Assistants fall meeting on October 19. The theme of the meeting was "Books are your Friends." Each person who appeared on the program was an author or composer, and books of Brookhaven authors made up one of the book displays. For the opening assembly, Bethany Swearingen, Librarian of Millsaps College, spoke on the subject "Books are your Friends."

Following the opening session the student librarians met in a separate group and discussed "Travel with Books." Librarians, with Mrs. Roy King as leader, discussed "Value of the Library in the Community."

Authors present were Judge Tom Brady, **Black Monday**; Miss Mary Hobbs, newspaper writer; Mrs. R. D. Riply, author of children's stories; and Mrs. Celeste Robbins, composer. Mrs. Robbins played two of her compositions.

Officers for the year were elected:

Librarians: President—Stephen F. Clark, Brookhaven

Vice-President—Mrs. Frank Oswalt, Co-Lin, Wesson

Sec. & Treasurer—Mrs. W. Evans, Monticello

Student Assistants: President—Marion Cooper, Monticello

Vice-President—Ann Branch, Dexter

Sec. & Treasurer—Ellen Cox, Brookhaven

At the close of meeting a picnic lunch was served and a period of recreation enjoyed.

Forest Hill Host to District Meeting

On October 5, Forest Hill Consolidated High School, Jackson, Mississippi, was host to the librarians and library assistants of Region Five.

The clouds that had existed throughout the previous weeks parted and blue skies prevailed the whole day. In spite of the fact that our competitor, the Asian flu, was running rampant, a lively and interested crowd was on hand to participate in the varied activities of the program.

The theme of the meeting, "So you want to travel," was made colorful with posters and book displays exhibited by the different groups.

The Forest Hill sextet, dressed as gay caballeros and señoritas, presented a realistic display of life South of the Border with calypso rhythm and lyric which delightfully typified Latin-American life and customs.

Mrs. W. H. Greer, district chairman, introduced J. E. Aldridge, County Superintendent of Education, who introduced Carter Blake, G. W. Simmons and R. R. Trotter of the County School Board.

Alice Hamer, State Supervisor of School Libraries, presented Mary Love, President of the Mississippi Library Association. Miss Love gave a very interesting and informative talk on the subject "What Makes a Good Library." The four ingredients given by Miss Love for making a good library were: Quarters which are adequate, convenient and attractive; materials that are suitable for taking care of the abilities and interests of all the students and of such a nature as to properly supplement the curriculum; a well trained librarian who has a warm personality and a pleasant manner; and student assistants who are promoted rather than exploited.

A. P. Bennett, State Supervisor of High Schools, chose for his topic of discussion "Can Mississippi Schools Keep Pace with Educational Progress?" Both he and Miss Love stressed the importance of utilizing all available facilities.

In the student assistants division, Yazoo City students gave an appropriate discussion on the value of travel books and followed it with a showing of slides from different countries. Anna Margaret Majure, State President of the student assistants, gave a very interesting talk on the Shakespearian Festival which she attended while on a tour of Canada last summer.

At the conclusion of the meeting a social hour was held in the school cafeteria. Everyone enjoyed a bountiful picnic lunch of sandwiches, fried chicken, apple pie and other delicious foods, which were brought by the different groups.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Will you please make a special effort to notify the editor of MLN when you have a change of address?

It seems that many issues of MLN addressed to school librarians at the addresses we have on file never reach their destination because of a change of address not reported.

We are anxious that you get your issues. Please help us.

MLA Convention

School Library Section

School Librarians began their MLA activities on Friday afternoon with a meeting in the Bobo High School Library. Mrs. Josephine Alexander, All Saints College, Vicksburg presided. "What is a Good School Library and How Does it Help Boys and Girls?" was the keynote of the meeting. Mabel Brister, Delta State Teachers College; Susie Bull, Lee High School, Columbus; Alice Hamer, State Department of Education, Jackson; Bernice Cox, Kosciusko; and Mrs. Kenneth Gatchell of the MSCW Department of Library Science participated in the discussion. The librarians divided into class discussion groups, listing various suggestions for improvement of library relationships to be presented to the planning committee at Daytona Beach. After oral reports from each group, the meeting adjourned.

At 9:30 a. m. on Saturday, the workshop for the school librarians began in the Banquet Room of the Alcazar. The chairman and equipment were discussed and demonstrated from a central assembly with four groups of assistants who gave close-up demonstrations and samples to all the convention members.

The four areas discussed were **Exhibits and Displays, Processing, Short Cuts, and Mending and Book Repair**. Bibliographies for each area were distributed. Free materials were given to every librarian to assist her in meeting her needs to make the libraries of tomorrow even better than ever.

Those assisting Miss Geer were Mabel Brister, Delta State College; Mrs. Mabel Dorsett, Holmes Junior College; Mrs. Kenneth Gatchell, Mississippi State College for Women; Mabel Gaston, Greenville High School; Maurine McInnis, Sunflower Junior College and AHS; and Mrs. Mary Emma Smith, Yazoo City High School.

The Specialty Of The House

Mrs. Ruth D. Scharr, Base Librarian

Keesler Air Force Base

In this second article of our series on Special Libraries, we plan to give you a glimpse of some of the pleasures and problems of being librarian to the military, to those on active duty and to the veterans. These pleasures and problems in our state are shared by the librarians at the VA Hospitals and the Air Force Bases. Into the first group fall the Veterans Administration Centers at Biloxi, Gulfport, and Jackson; into the second group, the Base Libraries at Greenville and at Keesler. All of these libraries are hybrids, really, for they combine recreational libraries and at least one other type.

Martha S. Howard, Chief Librarian at the VA Center in Jackson writes, "Our library comprises a general library having a collection of approximately 9,000 volumes serving both patients and employees, and a medical library having a collection of approximately 2,500 volumes serving the medical and allied staff. We have subscriptions to 81 current medical journals, to multiple copies of 50 popular magazines and to 12 newspapers. We make regularly scheduled visits to all wards with the book cart, carrying about 100 books of fiction and non-fiction and a wide variety of popular magazines for selection by patients. Readers' advisory service is offered all patients and bibliotherapy with long term

patients is emphasized." Much of the work in these hospitals is similar to public library work, but I am sure we're all ready to admit that serving patients is, for the most part, a job that requires a special knack and a special understanding, and one which, perhaps, can bring a greater degree of satisfaction.

Kathryn Hanley, Chief Librarian of the VA Center in Gulfport, maintained for the neuropsychiatric patients, has said it so much better than I can.

"The hospital librarian attempts, as does every other librarian, to fill the reading needs of her patrons. Like her counterpart in the public or school library, she provides recreational, informational and educational material. The point of departure is in the ultimate objective. The concern of the hospital librarian is not to elevate the reading taste of her patient patrons, nor to improve their minds; it is to make such contribution as she can to their recovery from illness. As a member of the hospital team, under the leadership of the doctor, the librarian strives constantly to place the right book in the hands of the right patient at the right time to help him on the road to recovery . . .

"In no field of hospital library work is the influence of reading more apparent than

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VA CENTER LIBRARY, Jackson. A group of patients enjoy leisure reading.

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in work with neuropsychiatric patients. To the mental patient every individual with whom he comes into contact and every activity in the daily routine assume great significance. If the medical or surgical patient feels that his life is circumscribed and his freedom of choice limited, how much more so the neuropsychiatric patient, who frequently believes that he is not ill and has no need of hospitalization. If the hospital librarian can establish a rapport with this reluctant patient, if she can induce him to read a book, a magazine, even a lowly comic, she is helping through the medium of the printed page to effect his acceptance of the hospital situation.

"In this connection, our staff has found no better device for making contact with new patients than the home town newspaper . . . We have repeatedly seen the most hostile and suspicious patients, who wanted no part of our services, succumb to the charm of a small town weekly or a big city daily.

"Current periodicals, to which we subscribe fairly extensively, are valuable in maintaining the patient's interest in and awareness of the world outside. On a number of wards, a librarian meets weekly with assigned groups to discuss highlights of the news as reported in the popular magazines.

"To stimulate interest in reading we sponsor a number of other group activities. Our Book Discussion Club meets weekly and looks over the new books. Usually a designated member reviews one or more of the acquisitions, with group discussion following. Interest is high, and participation excellent. Our travel clubs are another type of group with which we have had success. A place previously selected by the members is discussed at each meeting. Pertinent books, magazine articles, pictures and colored slides are brought to the meeting by the librarian in charge, and general conversation is encouraged. Even on the less alert wards our travel clubs are popular, and produce a sometimes amazing response.

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VA CENTER LIBRARY, Gulfport. Miss Kathryn Hanley (left) and members of her staff with one of their many displays for patients.

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"When a doctor thinks that a particular book or type of book may help a particular patient, our job is simply to produce the material. We can and do follow up with similar or related material whenever possible. When in doubt as to the advisability of circulating a title on a ward, we ask the doctor to make the decision.

"Maybe it isn't all orthodox library work, but it is a job that requires a library background, and a job that needs doing. And it is, I may add, one of the most challenging, stimulating, demanding and gratifying jobs to be found anywhere."

Air Force libraries, too, are challenging, demanding and provide their degree of gratification as well. They are indeed hybrids with many branches. In addition to a well rounded general collection, they include a technical branch or collection, a legal library, a medical collection, and a hospital recreational library. The technical collection is based on the needs of the particular Base. At Greenville the main

function is to aid in the development of jet pilots. Therefore, their technical books deal chiefly with airplanes, jets, plane mechanics, and military history. At Keesler the emphasis is placed on radio, radar and electronics, although airplanes, jets, and related material of interest to Air Force personnel also have a prominent place in the collection. Legal books for the Judge Advocate and medical books for the Base Hospital are procured through the Base Libraries, as are other books for specialized reference use such as for the office of the resident auditor, the ground safety office, the weather detachment, and others. Keesler provides such service for Technical Training Air Force Headquarters at Gulfport in addition to Keesler offices.

In other respects Base Libraries are not unlike public libraries, for we have our story hours for the children, reading clubs, readers' advisory service, reference assistance, and special programs as lectures and book reviews sponsored by the library. The thing that adds such spice to Base Library

work is the ever shifting, changing groups of people with whom you work. Your patrons change from day to day as new troops arrive and others depart; the Library Officer under whom you work may change several times in a year or remain the same for a year or two. You never know. (He is not a librarian, but he is the man to whom you are responsible.) And even your staff, which may be all military or part military and part civilian, is an ever changing thing, and though I can't speak for Greenville I understand the Base doesn't make too much difference. You are very, very fortunate if your clerical help has even used a library before. I feel most fortunate indeed at Keesler to have an excellent civilian staff including two pro-

fessional assistants, as well as several WAF's who are OJTing (On-the-job-training), and six nonprofessional civilian assistants.

And on behalf of our military patrons I would like to state that you should never believe that the boys and girls are dumb and ignorant. With a Base strength at Keesler of between 15,000 and 20,000, the book circulation for the past quarter was 42,557. And don't forget that the majority of these people here are going to school six hours a day, performing military duties, and studying electronics. But they still find our libraries a fine source of information, education, and recreation, and make us librarians feel that the hectic existence is all worthwhile.



KEESLER AIR FORCE TECHNICAL LIBRARY, showing instructors and students at work.



REV. MR. NUNAN

MLA CONVENTION

Trustees Section

Symposium Speakers

T. Russell Nunan, D. D., pastor, First Presbyterian Church in Greenville was elected chairman of the trustees section of the Mississippi Library Commission.

Mrs. Elizabeth Holcomb, Lee County library, Tupelo, spoke on "Good Community Service."

Mrs. C. C. Jennings, Sardis, spoke on "Larger Units of Service."

Mrs. Iola Magee, Lincoln - Lawrence County Regional Library, spoke on "A Strong State Agency."

Attorney R. T. Riser, Batesville, spoke on "Strong Public Support."

Miss Elnora Gralow, Fisk Library, Natchez, spoke on "Strong Lay Leadership."

Mrs. C. C. Clark's article in the Adult Education section of this issue (see following page) deals with the contents of the symposium.



MRS. HOLCOMB



MRS. JENNINGS



MRS. MAGEE



MR. RISER



MISS GRALOW

"How Do We Develop the Kind of Libraries We Want" was the subject of a symposium at the Trustees Section of MLA in Clarksdale on Oct. 26. The question was answered five times by five persons speaking five minutes each. We again employ the photographers technique in reporting the presentations—a shot here and a shot there, with no attempt at continuity. In the March 1958 issue of MLN we will report on the table discussion groups which followed the symposium.

WE DEVELOP THE KIND OF LIBRARIES WE WANT THROUGH:

Good Service To The Community (Mrs. Elizabeth Holcomb, Librarian, Tupelo).

"The public library can be likened to a three-ring circus with three ring masters. The activities within the rings must reach to all people, beginning with the youngest child and extending through the golden years. It must include all groups, interests, occupations, organizations, industries, etc."

"Ring No. 1 is the central library with a materials center well stocked with books, pamphlets, clippings, newspapers, pictures, films and recordings. This ring also provides reader guidance, reference and research assistance, program planning and interlibrary loan."

"Ring No. 2 provides outside services that parallel the activities in Ring No. 1 by supplementing the school's materials; services to suburbs, small communities, rural

areas, industries, hospitals, county homes, orphanages, etc. Such services are supplied by well stocked, well staffed bookmobiles and branch libraries."

"Ring No. 3 provides special services that are more dramatic than the other two. A library that does not give special services is outmoded. To give adequate service in this area, the needs of the community must be known. Let's glimpse at a few attractions in Ring No. 3 such as: story-telling, special reading and summer reading programs; hobby groups for children; discussion groups for adults and teenagers. Then there are community art and crafts exhibits, program-planning clinics, leadership training, classes in foreign languages—the special services ring has no limitations or boundaries."

"And who are the ring masters? They are the trustees, the librarian and the friends of the library."

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Strong Lay Leadership (Elenora Gralow, Librarian, Natchez).

"How does it happen that the library program of your state made such strides while neighboring states progressed more slowly?" was asked a state agency head. The reply was, 'Strong lay interest and leadership was an important factor.' A prominent citizen in his state had printed on his business card, 'Interested in Libraries' which gave him a chance to talk about libraries with many people."

"Back in the early 1900's two towns in Mississippi with nearly equal wealth and population received gifts of library buildings. Both had librarians with good ideas and interest in modern library service. One developed into one of the State's good libraries, the other did not. WHY? The latter had a board that was staid and afraid. The other had a board so active and full of ideas that the librarian was hard pressed to keep up—that is the answer to WHY."

"Board members who are broadminded, community conscious, and who have a dynamic attitude toward library growth can do much to bring the library to its full potentialities."

"A trustee with local political know-how is an invaluable aid to the library board. He knows how to talk to the 'powers'."

"Pick your board members for what they bring to the library program, not because they happen to live on a certain side of an artificial line. Chair-warmers are not desirable board members."

"A periodical turnover on a library board is good. It brings new blood and relieves inertia and stimulates mental and physical activity."

"The board member who gives active, informed leadership to the community develops the kind of libraries we want. The board nor the librarian can do the job alone. Mr. and Mrs. Layman must help."

Broadening the Base of Operation (Mrs. C. C. Jennings, Trustee, Sardis).

"The title of this story is 'The Case of the Interested Citizen.' Once upon a time there was a citizen (a trustee) that lived in the mythical county of Mimosa. This county levied a one-mill tax for libraries and its library budget was \$9,000. He was the kind of trustee who did not put his responsibilities aside because he was a busy man. He read library magazines, the Trustees Manual, visited other libraries and the State Agency. He asked many questions; he learned many things. One adjoining county had no library service. In this county was a sister-in-law who had heard of the Mimosa County library program. Another adjoining county had library service and a larger budget than Mimosa County. The good trustee and his board, the sister-in-law and her Woman's Club Committee went to meet with the board of the next county. After much discussion, much campaigning, long and careful planning the three counties formed a regional library system."

"These three counties now have a budget of \$35,000, a head librarian, an assistant who does cataloging and reference, a book-mobile librarian and driver and a clerical worker. Everybody in these three counties lived happily ever afterward all because they took the little each had and put it together to make much. As a result they were able to have professional leadership, a large and adequate book collection, adequate facilities and better service in all services."

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Public Support (R. T. Riser, Attorney, Panola County Board of Supervisors).

"Historically libraries were privately supported. Some still operate in our State on 'charity'. They depend upon donations, gifts, fund-raising affairs, fees and the like. In 1938 the State Legislature recognized the public library as the educational institution it is and passed an enabling act authorizing its support and maintenance by tax levy. Thus the library in Mississippi took its place along side other tax supported services.

"No library is on a sound basis financially unless tax supported. It is our duty as citizens to inform people how they may establish legal libraries. In addition we should keep legislators informed and advised regarding library needs and responsibilities and what the services of the State Agency are. The Mississippi library law is one of the model laws in the United States."

A Strong State Agency (Mrs. Iola Magee, Librarian, Brookhaven).

"If we can broaden the base of operation by establishing regional systems, if we can secure strong lay leadership together with adequate tax support, we should certainly be able to give good service to the community. But if we add to all of these an advisory program at the state level which can supplement local libraries in planning (buildings, services, books, etc.), lending materials, assisting in reference, in-service education and financial aid, our library systems will have been strengthened to the point that every person in Mississippi will have access to the full resources of the State. The state agency is recognized as an important part of the total structure of public library service."

"A strong state agency: 1) Keeps library laws up-to-date by proposing needed revisions to the legislature, 2) plans and coordinates efforts of library boards and leaders in other related fields, 3) makes available statistics that serve as standards, pro-

vides the means, stimuli and long time planning for improved services, 4) administers state and federal funds and 5) distributes such publications as not feasible for local libraries to own."

"State agencies are effective where they are well administered, adequately staffed, protected by strong legal requirements, and where financed by appropriations sufficient for extension and improvement of service."

"Mississippians have a State Agency that meets most of the standards set by ALA and works consistently toward improving the service it gives to libraries."



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The Aims Of National Library Week

by

Marchette Chute

(Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from the National Library Week Handbook.)

The United States could not exist without the written word. Take it away and the country could not operate. Very little work could be carried on or knowledge transmitted, and the civilization we know would grind to a halt.

Nor can the United States exist without readers. Ours is a government of the many, not the few, and it is based on trust in its citizens. It trusts them to have formed the habit of finding out, and that means the habit of reading. We live in a complicated and difficult time, when we must be well informed if we are to survive, and as a democratic nation we depend on knowledge as we never have before.

Yet, as a nation, we have not formed the habit of reading. A Gallup poll of 1955 showed that 61% of the adults in America had not read any book except the Bible the previous year. Another survey showed that half the nation's adults live within a mile of a public library but only one fifth of them go inside. Reading has increased in recent years as measured in newspaper, magazine and book sales and in the use of public libraries, but the increase has not been as great as it has been in many other uses of leisure time.

Certainly the people of the United States have plenty of time for reading. We have cut the sixty-hour work week to forty hours. We have invented electrical appliances that replace a great deal of manual labor. We have lengthened the life span. The opportunity exists, and the leisure, but the American people have not yet learned what can be done with it.

It is to help them learn that National Library Week has come into being. Its purpose is to encourage the people of the United States to do more reading, and its theme for the first year is "Wake Up and Read!" We cannot afford a country of lazy minds and the boredom that comes from knowing little and caring less. We cannot afford a nation of non-readers.

Moreover, the habit of reading is not only vital to a democratic society but a source of enrichment to the individual himself. It is the people who read who have the most successful careers, for business and industry have never been able to find as many educated and intelligent men and women as they need. Moreover, any reader has in his hands one of the world's great sources of entertainment, an activity that can be practiced almost anywhere and at any age. A child can read under an apple tree, a traveller in an airplane, a housewife shelling peas, an old man bound to the immobility of a hospital bed; and each of them will be released into a world of delight that could never have existed for them otherwise.

The first emphasis of Library Week will be on the libraries of the United States, to make our fortunate citizens realize the value of this vast, free treasure that is spread out over the land, and to help them learn how to use it at full capacity. But from this beginning the activities of Library Week will reach out in many directions. It will focus attention on the vital importance of the school library, the college library, the home library.

It will underline the value of having books available in every room of the house—those easy, welcoming rooms in which every member of the family can read at his own pace and in his own way, and where even a small child can listen to a family hour of reading aloud and suddenly decide to explore for himself the magic that lies between the covers of a book.

Library Week will cooperate with those other great sources of enlightenment and entertainment, the magazines and newspapers of the United States, and it will work also through the national and local networks of radio and television. As the horizons of Americans are broadened there will be larger and more intelligent audiences for the theatre, films, music, and everything else that is related to printed materials or reflected by them. And since the habit of reading is the best kind of adult education, it will take some of the strain off the school system and guarantee an education that will not stop when the college years are over but continue for life.

All this is the goal of Library Week. Its success will lie in the hands of the men and women who want to awaken their fellow citizens to the delight, the value and the magnificent opportunities of the habit of reading, and who will encourage them, in the first concerted national effort that has ever been made in this field, to "Wake Up and Read!"

Children's Poetry Indexed

Subject Index to Poetry for Children and Young People, published by ALA in November, will soon establish itself as a basic reference tool of permanent importance.

A labor of many years by four compilers, the index is arranged in a single alphabetical list of subjects carefully selected to meet the day-by-day needs and interests of children and young people. It indexes a fully graded list of 157 collections of verse.



MISSISSIPPI CHAIRMAN for National Library Week is Purser Hewitt, Executive Editor of *The Clarion-Ledger*. Announcement of Mr. Hewitt's appointment was made by Mr. John S. Robling, Director of the National Library Week in the nation.

Libraries in the state are fortunate to have this outstanding Mississippian at the helm of a program designed to encourage reading among its citizens.

ALA Washington Office Has New Director

An outstanding Iowa librarian, Germaine Krettek of Council Bluffs, has been appointed Director of the Washington Office of the American Library Association.

Miss Krettek assumed her duties on October 1, to succeed Julia D. Bennett, who resigned to be married.

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS IN MISSISSIPPI
October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957

EXPENDITURES												BOOKS			
INCOME												TOTAL Expenditures	Owned Oct. 1, '56	Number Added	Owned Sept. 30 1957
COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SYSTEMS Name and Headquarters of Library System Counties Included	Counties	Cities	Total incl. State Aid	Per Capita Income	Population Counties, 1950 Census	Assessed Valuation Counties '56	Salaries	Books & Magazines							
Capital Area Regional Library-Raymond (Hinds, Simpson, Scott, Rankin)	\$50,732.70	\$	50.00	\$56,652.40	\$.49	116,274	\$	\$32,070.34	\$12,797.41	\$ 51,116.93	41,175	4,007	44,935		
First Regional Library-Hernando (DeSoto, Tate, Panola, Lafayette)	40,277.54		49,631.64	.51	98,679	47,388,012	27,310.11	7,008.33	43,102.40	41,127	3,614	44,582			
Lee-Itawamba Libraries (Lee, Itawamba)	14,506.33	9,500.06	34,885.67	.63	55,453	23,659,453	14,162.65	9,159.24	30,356.09	25,074	5,398	29,452			
Lincoln-Lawrence Regional Library (Lincoln, Lawrence)	16,874.30	3,300.00	26,899.05	.67	40,538	19,233,751	14,201.48	7,763.01	29,615.41	19,183	2,854	21,901			
Meridian-Neshoba Libraries (Lauderdale, Neshoba)	20,290.00	31,976.45	58,250.04	.65	89,901	68,140,239	32,431.83	11,252.72	54,609.41	62,434	6,902	65,639			
Northeast Regional Library-Corinth (Alcorn, Prentiss, Tiptah, Tishomingo)	27,147.00	3,000.00	34,266.00	.43	80,034	29,609,747	24,889.00	3,994.00	34,527.00	33,434	927	27,804			
Tombigbee Regional Library-West Point (Clay, Monroe, Choctaw)	23,493.16	5,820.00	43,367.30	.66	65,309	30,634,858	22,135.22	8,880.45	42,642.40	37,500	4,111	41,411			
Evans Memorial Library-Aberdeen (Affiliated with Tombigbee Region)	490.00	5,477.11	13,399.74				6,228.46	1,400.62	13,495.65	22,007	871	20,601			

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS IN MISSISSIPPI - (Continued)

COUNTY	INCOME				EXPENDITURES				BOOKS			
	Counties	Cities	TOTAL incl. State Aid	Per Capita Income	County Population '50 Census	Counties '56 Assessed Valuation	Salaries	Books & Magazines	TOTAL Expenditures	Oct. 1, '56 Owned	Number Added	Sept. 30 Owned 1957
Adams-Fisk Public Library-Natchez	\$17,500.00	\$17,500.00	\$ 36,252.44	\$1.12	32,256	\$37,650,277	\$18,151.61	\$ 8,455.56	\$ 35,314.48	20,083	2,683	22,721
Attala-Attala County Library-Kosciusko	7,200.00	989.69	8,328.12	.31	26,632	12,690,800	6,740.87	1,545.50	9,144.53	10,451		9,967
*Bolivar-Cleveland Public Library-Cleveland	420.00	300.00	792.50		63,004	41,101,025	1,200.00	NO REPORT	NO REPORT	NOT REPORTED		
-Bolivar County Library-Rosedale	NO REPORT							NO REPORT				
Chickasaw-Houston Carnegie Library-Houston	250.00	1,240.54	1,642.48		18,951	6,584,501	693.33	332.32	1,659.75	4,470	108	3,445
*-Okolona Carnegie Library-Okolona	250.00	100.00	437.52				960.00	416.49	1,418.11	8,187	413	8,365
Clarborne-Harriette Person Mem. Library-Port Gibson	300.00	600.00	1,223.19	.10	11,944	6,532,929	546.12	429.20	1,043.23	10,261	269	10,518
Clarke-Clarke County Library-Quitman	1,807.00	25,000.00	1,807.00	.09	19,362	9,901,862	NO BREAKDOWN	NO BREAKDOWN	1,645.30	NO REPORT		
Coahoma-Carnegie Public Library-Clarksdale	16,500.00		42,931.46	.87	49,361	34,138,659	26,347.16	9,089.82	44,072.81	61,632	3,224	64,213
Copiah-Copiah County Library-Hazlehurst	14,001.96	3,000.00	19,677.54	.05	30,493	14,831,217	9,037.70	4,242.45	17,332.33	20,145	2,330	22,400
Forrest-Hattiesburg Public Library-Hattiesburg	16,448.55	16,943.63	38,239.58	.85	45,055	34,754,946	19,895.25	9,368.41	41,990.40	64,332	2,981	66,695
George-George County Library-Lucedale	NO REPORT											
Grenada-Grenada County Library-Grenada	5,365.03	3,100.00	9,959.46	.52	18,830	11,338,266	7,399.93	1,293.79	9,829.48	14,027	594	14,414
Hancock-City-County Memorial Library-Bay St. Louis	3,600.00	2,400.00	6,446.41	.54	11,891	10,019,030	2,911.00	1,108.62	6,321.44	6,104	1,687	7,791
Harrison-Bilosi Public Library-Bilosi	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,200.92	.71	84,073	49,906,918	7,059.41	5,025.26	14,419.80		1,756?	7,500?
-Gulfport Carnegie-Harrison County Library-Gulfport	32,000.00	12,000.00	43,705.37				23,223.81	9,583.42	39,931.11	31,641	3,600	35,241
-Public Library-Long Beach	250.00	600.00	1,022.22				488.00	175.15	962.18	3,349	236	3,556
-Public Library-Pas Christian	NO REPORT											
Hinds-Jackson Municipal Library-Jackson		150,000.00	157,082.06	1.60	98,271	(City)	81,811.15	37,804.83	150,775.64	79,803	12,477	88,960
Holmes-Holmes County Library-Durant	9,000.00	2,400.00	11,616.46	.35	33,301	12,890,127	6,451.25	2,322.00	10,116.92	18,543	1,115	19,658

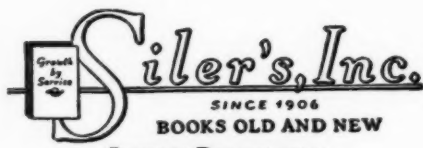
PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS IN MISSISSIPPI - (Continued)

COUNTY	Name and Location of Library	Counties	Cities	INCOME			EXPENDITURES				BOOKS		
				TOTAL incl. State Aid	Per Capita Income '50	County Population '50 Census	Assessed Valuation	Books & Magazines	TOTAL Expenditures	Owned Oct. 1, '56	Number Added	Owned Sept. 30 1957	
Jackson	Jackson County-Pascagoula City Library	12,248.54	12,520.65	25,465.81	.81	31,401	26,781,688	14,353.68	4,700.44	22,159.86	20,331	2,738	22,191
Pascagoula	.....											
Jefferson	Davis-Jeff Davis County Library	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	.15	15,500	7,287,999	1,250.00	534.66	2,948.07	2,805	589	3,394
Prentiss	.....											
Jones	Laurel Library Association-Laurel	1,250.00	1,750.00	9,071.48	.16	57,235	36,284,824	6,239.30	2,840.95	10,563.92	52,654	1,197	53,590
Lamar	Purvis Public Library-Purvis	NO REPORT											
Leake	Leake County Library-Carthage	2,982.00	120.00	3,116.12	.14	21,610	7,064,010	1,200.00	1,410.00	3,116.00	NOT REPORTED		
Leflore	Greenwood-Leflore Public Library	15,400.00	15,699.86	32,299.96	.62	51,813	29,394,581	19,462.16	5,320.86	30,491.60	31,410	1,329	32,973
Lowndes	Columbus & Lowndes County Library	1,600.00	1,600.00	3,749.89	.10	37,853	21,616,459	NO BREAKDOWN			11,128	419	11,513
Madison	Canton Public Library-Canton	1,080.00		1,684.66	.06	33,860	17,337,636		1,447.40	1,692.34	7,500	754	7,954
Marion	Shelby Memorial Library-Columbia	2,400.00	3,000.00	5,528.66	.23	23,967	12,534,925	2,480.00	1,857.80	4,594.61	8,716	1,587	10,235
Marshall	Marshall County Library-Holly Springs	4,766.53	1,200.00	6,077.65	.24	25,106	10,972,639	3,191.24	1,058.38	5,584.93	3,152	611	3,544
Montgomery	Montgomery County Library	900.00	516.00	1,926.00	.13	14,470	7,053,174	1,296.00	519.95	1,934.95	8,741	464	9,155
Winona	.....											
Newton	Newton Public Library-Newton		2,750.00	2,793.80	.12	26,681	10,132,630	1,860.00	733.08	2,719.99	7,141	587	7,728
Nouveau	Ada Sessions Fant Memorial Library	900.00	960.00	2,249.61	.17	20,022	8,550,998	1,631.25	325.02	2,278.49	13,491	218	12,554
Macon	.....											
Shuqualak	Shuqualak Public Library-Shuqualak	850.00	300.00	1,242.00				670.00	60.00	1,142.50	NOT REPORTED		
Okfuskee	Okfuskee County Library	300.00	300.00	1,375.00	.06	24,569	11,179,614		474.97				
Starkville	.....											
Pearl River	Pietyone Public Library	150.00	2,400.00	2,950.58	.19	20,641	14,262,448	1,528.06	1,112.49	2,969.46	7,520	409	6,712
Pearl River	Pearl River County Library-Poplarville		300.00	950.00				450.00	195.00	950.00	7,000	20	7,020
Perry	Perry County Library-Richton	3,329.50		3,406.14	.37	9,108	5,622,669	1,353.27	290.53	2,000.70			

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS IN MISSISSIPPI - (Continued)

COUNTY Name and Location of Library	INCOME					EXPENDITURES					BOOKS		
	Counties	Cities	TOTAL Incl. State Aid	Per Capita Income	County Population '50 Census	Assessed Valuation Counties '50	Salaries	Books & Magazines	TOTAL Expenditures	Owned Oct. 1, '56	Number Added	Owned Sept. 30 1957	
Pike—Pike County Library—Magnolia McComb Public Library—McComb	300.00 NO REPORT		300.00		35,137	19,280,711	200.00			3,026	115	3,141	
Pontotoc—Pontotoc County Library—Pontotoc	7,329.90	2,294.90	9,773.40	.50	19,994	6,374,906	4,106.25	1,361.71	7,234.93	6,053	430	6,257	
Quitman—Quitman County Library—Marks	500.00	500.00	1,258.00	.05	25,885	13,454,440	390.00	450.52	1,033.47	4,123	330	4,193	
Sunflower—Sunflower County Library—Rulesville	4,999.92	3,000.00	9,074.92	.16	56,031	29,269,747	3,388.00	2,108.00	7,656.00	15,304	1,060	16,364	
Tallahatchie—Tallahatchie County Library— Charleston	10,800.00		11,030.74	.36	30,486	13,526,949	5,106.72	2,654.45	10,121.29	18,600	1,232	19,300	
Union—Union County Library—New Albany	8,000.00	720.00	9,120.20	.45	20,262	8,660,521	4,110.00	4,207.25	8,686.19	18,753	1,247	20,000	
Walthall—Walthall County Library—Tylertown	780.00	240.00	1,052.57	.07	15,593	8,981,261	480.00	311.90	807.70	2,928	176	1,854	
Warren—Vicksburg Public Library—Vicksburg	7,500.00	13,500.00	23,777.14	.60	39,616	38,254,643	14,376.58	5,309.48	22,966.85	32,006	1,866	34,119	
Washington—William Alexander Percy Memorial Library—Greenville	5,599.92		25,043.27	.39	70,504	40,759,039	13,976.77	5,006.53	23,084.91	23,223	2,360	25,455	
—Leland Public Library—Leland	1,500.00		2,497.59				1,500.00	151.81	2,584.59	3,350	120	3,470	
Wayne—Waynesboro Public Library—Waynesboro		180.00	345.00	.02	17,010	6,613,849		231.00				2,466	
Winston—Winston County Library—Louisville	2,220.00	600.00	3,119.96	.14	22,231	11,049,486	1,987.50	722.31	3,108.37	6,224	315	6,465	
Yazoo—Yazoo Library Association—Yazoo City	3,000.00	1,440.00	7,640.00	.21	35,712	25,661,123	4,290.00	1,596.00	7,665.68	29,875	790	30,460	
GRAND TOTAL													
Counties and Cooperative Libraries	427,239.88	390,098.92	961,034.54	—	1,869,878	—	497,423.46	100,848.88	876,234.20	960,016	83,088	1,043,821	

*Part or all of salaries paid from source other than library budget.
No attempt made to include these salaries or non-cash items in budgets.



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